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Washington Highlights

All Washington, tense and fearful of the disastrous effect upon the nation of idle soft coal mines, breathed a hearty sigh of relief when John L. Lewis ordered the men immediately back to work.

According to the United Mine Workers' president, the action was taken pending determination by the Supreme Court of the legal issues of the walkout. Lewis' order specified the men were to go back to work until March 31. He also voiced willingness to negotiate for a new contract with either the Government or the mine owners.

The review by the high tribunal of the contempt conviction of Lewis and the union is expected to be prompt.

Lewis' change of attitude brought quick response from the Government, which rescinded most of the drastic restrictions imposed to save coal-brownout requirements, general freight embargo and a requirement that passenger service on coal burning trains be cut by one-half.

Former Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator for War, Harold L. Ickes viewed Lewis as "our own domestic Hitler." He asserted the Government played "drop the handkerchief" when it should have been devising means to avert the coal strike. Ickes told a House Committee, studying the use of the Big and Little Inch pipelines to aid in alleviating the fuel shortage, that the carriers could have been used long ago to set up a competitive situation in fuels and offer some discouragement to the coal strike.

The Government did press the Little Inch line in to use and was preparing to employ the Big Inch. An initial 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily entered the Little Inch under the terms of a four-month contract between the Government and the Tennessee Gas and Transmission Co.

These two lines, however, do not have the capacity to offset in any appreciable degree loss of coal in the major areas they were due to serve in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. It was pointed out that 50,000,000 cubic feet of gas is equivalent to 2000 tons of coal, which is about one-tenth of one per cent of the country's daily coal production.

Washington displayed some interest in action of Local 501 of the CIO United Automoblie Workers in Buffalo, which nominated the mine workers' head to run for President of the United States on a national labor party ticket. Lewis was lauded for his "fearless championship of the interests of the miners and of all labor in the face of unprecedented governmental and judicial pressure."

Edwin W. Pauley, Reparations Commissioner, has recommended that the Japanese iron and steel industry be cut back to 2,750,000 tons a year from 9,900,000 where it stood in 1944. In his report to the President, Uauley cited these industries as a "powerful weapon for the domination of Asia."

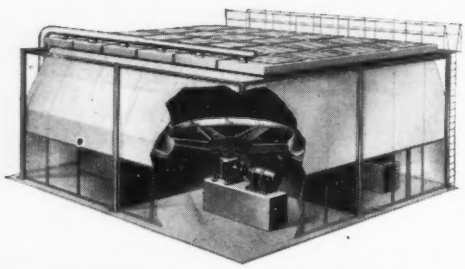
Standard Oil Co. of Calif. has rejected the Navy's counter proposal for a change in the Elk Hills naval petroleum reserve contract, Representative Cole, Republican of New York, told newsmen. Navy Secretary Forrestal had proposed that the Federal Government assume one-third or about $200,000 a year of the cost of maintaining the reserve in a state of readiness and Standard pay the balance. Standard now bears the entire cost of the readiness program at the reserve. It previously had asked the Navy to assume two-thirds of the $600,000 annual maintenance upkeep.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson has revealed that the Administration is preparing to ask Congress for a 1947 appropriation for relief abroad in countries which can prove the need is desperate.

"Nations receiving free relief," Acheson stated, "must prove their need for it and they can be held to a much closer and fairer accountability of the use of food and other supplies. Because of the economic revival of many liberated countries there probably would be only three or four countries in Europe requiring free supplies in order to avoid hardship and suffering."

News on the political front indicates that Republicans are polling the President's cabinet on the question of which emergency war powers can be safely pruned and which should continue. A study disclosed there are about 500 different statutes dealing with war powers and controls. Members of the G.O.P. desire to put them at an end as soon as possible to free the country from unnecessary economic shackles.

FIN·FAN ON A ROOF SAVES SPACE AND DOES A 3-WAY JOB



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What Kind of a Job Have We Done?

Speech by Reese H. Taylor, President of Union Oil Company of California, at American Petroleum Institute Annual Meeting—Chicago

Mr. Chairman . . . ladies and gentlemen. . . . I am very flattered to be asked to make this report on the achievements of the oil industry. Actually, there are others in the room tonight far better qualified to do the job. But I accepted because I feel very strongly that a report of this kind should be made.

There are over one million of us in this country who work full time at the task of producing, refining, distributing and marketing petroleum products. That's 1 for every 50 gainfully employed persons in the United States. From an economic standpoint, we do very little else. We don't grow our own food. We don't sew our own clothes. We don't make one of the manufactured items our families use by the hundreds every day. We specialize on one thing and one thing only—providing other Americans with petroleum products.

Take the other fifty-odd million gainfully employed people in this country—your neighbor next door, the fellow who sat beside you at the ball game, the farmer on the tractor you saw through the train window. They're specialists too. They work full time at making plumbing supplies or distributing lumber or raising food or hauling freight. They know very little about our business. We know very little about theirs. Yet we're absolutely dependent on each other. Every day, we're trading them our petroleum products for their bathtubs and their two-by-fours and their potatoes and their freight hauls. If any one group fails to do an efficient job, all the others are directly affected.

Consequently, they're entitled to ask how well we've handled our end of the load. They're entitled to know if we have done as good a job in providing Americans with petroleum products as **they** have done in providing us with food, clothing, shelter, goods and services. For the more we specialize in our economy, the more we depend on each other. And the more we depend on each other, the more important it is that we understand each other.

So with your permission, tonight, I'd like to take a look at this industry of ours—not in terms of crude oil production or refinery runs or marketing statistics—but in terms of **people.**

Reese H. Taylor

How well have we done our job of making petroleum **useful** to the **people** of this country?

Now, if we're going to answer that question, we have to have some yardstick to measure our accomplishment. What constitutes a **good** job of making petroleum useful to people? What constitutes a **fair** job? What constitutes a **poor** one?

At first glance that may seem a little difficult—something like the old chestnut: "How far is up?"

To begin with the obvious, a product has to **exist** before people can use it. But the fact that a product exists doesn't **necessarily** mean that people can use it.

Surface deposits of petroleum existed—and were known to man—long before the Christian era. Pitch from these deposits, in the valley of the Euphrates, was used as mortar for the walls of Babylon. It was used to grease the axles of ancient Egyptian chariots. It was used to caulk the galleys that sailed the Mediterranean. But there its usefulness ended. Except in these limited ways, the **existence** of petroleum didn't do the vast majority of the people in this world very much good.

So the fact that a product **exists** doesn't necessarily mean that it will be of very **much** use to people. It takes more than that.

First, it has to be in a **serviceable form**—so that people can use it for something besides caulking ships.

Second, it has to be **abundant.** There has to be **enough** of it to satisfy people's needs, and it has to be **available** wherever there is a demand for it.

Third, it has to be **inexpensive**—so that it is within the reach of as many people as possible.

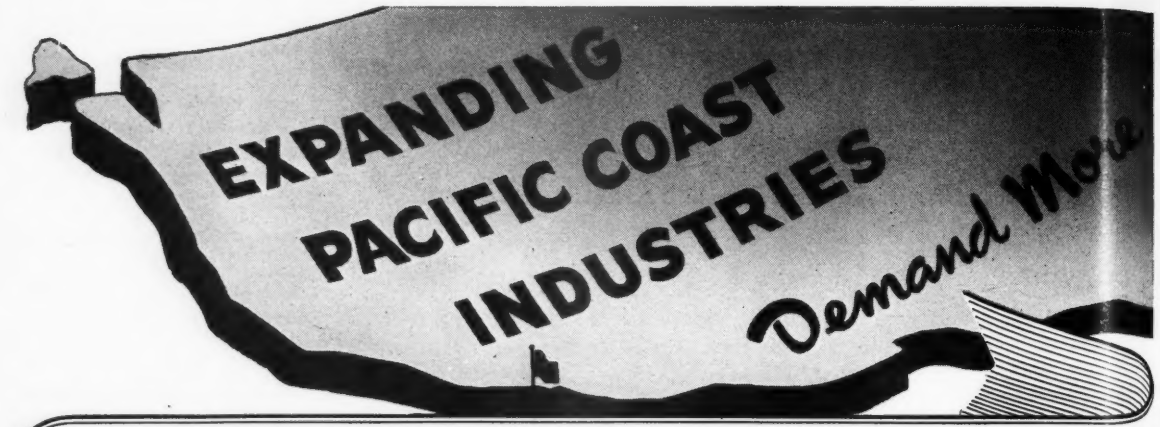
Very few things people use—with the exception of air and water—meet all three of these requirements in their natural state. That's where man takes over from nature. The **degree** to which man can make a product **serviceable, abundant** and **inexpensive** will determine how useful that product will be to society. The **degree** to which those three aims can be accomplished by an industry will determine how well that industry has done its job.

Let's leave our own industry for a minute and see how these principles work.

A product must be in a serviceable form. First, the degree to which a product is made serviceable from the standpoint of **quality.**

From the standpoint of quality, the early American automobile left much to be desired. The machine was so unpredictable you couldn't depend on it for real transportation. It was merely a gadget or toy that men played with over the week end. As such, it **use** to society in the serious business of living was strictly limited. As the automobile improved in **quality,** however, it became more and more **useful** to people. Today it exists in such a **serviceable form** that its use in this country is practically universal.

But it isn't enough that a product be in its most serviceable form. It must also be **abundant.** Penicillin is a good example of this in recent years. When it was first discovered



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everyone realized its value, but there wasn't enough production to benefit people as a whole. Only recently has it been **abundant** enough to be of general use to society.

Finally, a product—if it is going to benefit people widely—must be **inexpensive**—within the reach of practically everyone. The electric refrigerator isn't very much different today than it was when it was first put on the market. It was in a **suitable form** then and it could have been manufactured in whatever **abundance** the public demanded. But it wasn't of much use to the general public at $300 to $800—the price range of those first family units. Only when it became **inexpensive** enough so that the average family could afford one did it become a real factor in American living.

Now in everyone of these cases—automobiles, penicillin or electric refrigerators (and you can think of a hundred others)—the industry made its product more useful to people by putting it in more **serviceable form**, by making it more **abundant** or by making it more **inexpensive**—or by doing all three.

And in every one of these cases, the result was the same: **increased consumption** of the product by the American people.

And here, I think, is at least a partial solution to our problem of finding a "yardstick".

People don't **consume** a product unless they have some use for it in their daily lives. For all products, in a sense, are competing with each other. People only have so much purchasing power. And every day they have to decide which products they will buy and which products they won't. So they automatically put their appraisal on the relative usefulness and value of a product by their consumption of it.

Consequently, you can begin to measure **to what degree** an industry has made its products **serviceable, abundant** and **inexpensive** by the per capita **consumption** of that product.

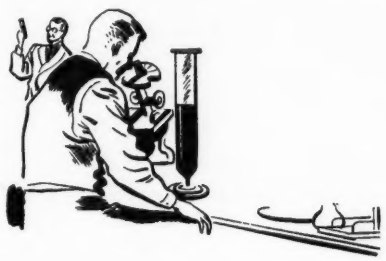
So let's take the measurements of our own industry with this yardstick of **consumption.**

In 1859 when the production of petroleum first began in this country the people of America found use for 2,000 barrels of petroleum products. They consumed about 1/3 of an ounce per person during the year.

By 1900, consumption had risen to 36 gallons per person per year.

By 1920, the American people were using 181 gallons per person per year.

By 1938, the American people



were using petroleum products at the rate of 367 gallons per person per year—over one gallon each day for every man, woman and child in the nation.

In other words, since the birth of this industry in America, the population of the country has increased about 4½ times—from 31 million people in 1859 to 140 million people today. During that same period, the consumption of petroleum products per American has increased 141 **thousand** times. The average American uses as much petroleum **every 4 minutes** today as he used all year in 1859.

Therefore, from the standpoint of continually increasing the usefulness of petroleum to people in this country, it would look as if our industry, down through the years, had done a pretty fair job.

But admittedly, a measurement of this kind is relative. Maybe we should have done a **better** job. Maybe we should have made it possible for people in this country to consume 600 gallons of petroleum products per capita each year instead of 367.

So let's carry this investigation of ours a little further and compare our oil industry with other oil industries. Let's see how the job we've done of making petroleum products useful to the American people compares with the job done by oil industries in the rest of the world.

By our yardstick of **consumption,** the figures are rather startling. We have to take 1938 because that's the last full year of peace before World War II. Conditions were fairly normal all over the world then and petroleum products were consumed largely for peacetime living. The American people during that year consumed 367 gallons of petroleum per person.

The rest of the world used an average of 16 gallons per person.

Europe's average was 31 gallons.

The English led with a consumption of 87 gallons per person. France 44, Russia 41, Belgium 34, Roumania 31, Germany 28 gallons per person.

Well, you may say, the United States has practically all the automobiles in the world and that accounts for our tremendous gallonage. So just to keep the record straight let's take out all the gasoline. We still find the American people using 184 gallons of non-motor-fuel petroleum products per person in 1938 while the rest of the people in the world used only 12 gallons per person in this category.

From the standpoint of making petroleum useful to people, I think we can say that the American oil industry has done a far better job than any other oil industry in the world, even far better than all the rest of them combined. For the average American citizen gets **11 times** as much use out of petroleum as the average European and **23 times** as much as the average citizen in the rest of the world.

Is our industry entitled to any credit for this, or were there other factors that caused it?

Is it because crude oil deposits existed in this country in more abundance than the rest of the world—and were easier to develop? That used to be the popular answer, but the more we learn about petroleum the less we're inclined to believe it. When we take an oil geologist's map of the world today, and make a rough approximation of the areas considered **favorable** for the development of oil, we find that **not more than 1/8** of those favorable areas lie **within the boundaries of the United States.**

Yet 1/3 of the **proved oil reserves** in the world are **located** within the United States.

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In other words, we've **discovered** much of the oil nature gave us, and the rest of the world hasn't.

Is it because we got a head start on the rest of the world in the production of oil?

No, Roumania started producing oil in 1857—two years ahead of the United States. Russia started producing in 1863, Poland in 1874, and Germany in 1880.

As a matter of fact, Russia alone produced more oil in the latter part of the 1890's than we did. And our industry was 40 years old by then.

Is it because of the development of the automobile industry in this country?

To some extent, yes.

There's no question that the internal combustion motor and petroleum were destined to grow up together. The automobile gave the petroleum industry a tremendous customer. But without taking any credit away from our automobile friends, the development of the automobile industry was just as dependent on the development of the petroleum industry as we were on them. To get back to our original premise, without an **abundant** supply of **suitable** fuel at an **inexpensive** price, the automobile could never have been **operated** by anyone but the wealthy. And without the economies of mass production the automobile could never have been made **inexpensive** enough to be of much **use** to the vast majority of people.

That, in effect, is what happened in Europe. Here are the retail prices of gasoline over there in 1938. And this is in American money, which would represent a lot more hours of labor for a European than it would for an American.

Berlin—59c a gallon. (That's probably the equivalent of $1.00 or $1.50 over here based on the number of bricks you'd have to lay to earn it.

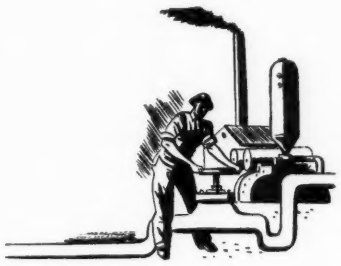
Antwerp—35c a gallon. Budapest —35c. Istanbul—45c. London—31c. Lisbon—41c. Paris—30c.

Rome—81c.

Only the upper income bracket in Europe could afford to **operate** an automobile. Consequently, most of their cars were so expensive that only the wealthy could afford to **buy** them.

Evidently the automobile industry and the petroleum industry are very closely linked. But which affects which? Which is the chicken and which is the egg?

I don't believe anyone can honestly say.



Consequently, I don't believe you can credit the **automobile** with the development of the oil industry in this country any more than you can credit the existence of **oil deposits,** or the fact that we got **started early.** These factors played their part, but none of them was particularly unique to America. They existed to some degree in other countries and should have influenced their oil industries as well.

But apparently they didn't.

What did, then?

When you examine the situation from all sides—and I've done a good deal of thinking about it—you can only find one big difference between the conditions under which our American oil industry grew up and the conditions under which the rest of the world's oil industries developed:

Our economic system

Much as I'd like to think so, I don't believe that American oil men have any more native intelligence than other oil men in the world. And when the industry was growing up we didn't have any more capital or any more luck.

But we **were** operating under an economic system that was a lot more conducive to development. In fact —though it can't be proved—I'd bet my last dollar that if our economic system had existed **in any other country in the world,** that country, today, could have shown every bit as much progress in the petroleum industry as we have.

For the economic system that most **encourages** industry will result in the most progress.

Our American economic system is based on three fundamental principles: a free market, profit, and competition.

A free market guarantees that the value—or prices—of different products and different kinds of labor will be determined by the people as a whole. No one fixes prices. No one tells the farmer whether a dozen of his eggs are worth 1 gallon of gasoline or 4 gallons. No one sets wages. That's decided **each day** by the combined opinion **of all the people** who cast their vote on what they think a dozen eggs or a day's bricklaying is worth by the amount they're willing to pay for either.

A free market guarantees the same economic democracy in our choice of what goods and services society will produce. No one decides that we'll make less washing machines this year and more outboard motors. That's decided each year by the rise and fall of demand for different products, registered by the combined opinion of **all the people** who cast their vote by buying, or refusing to buy, one product or service instead of another.

The principle of profit in our economic system provides the **incentive** to get people to do what the group as a whole wants done. No one is **forced** to produce a product or work at a job in our economy. Everyone is free to go into the business or learn the trade he chooses—or not work at all if he feels that way. But the reward he gets in the form of profit or wages is decided again by the vote of **all the people** when they buy the type of goods or services he has chosen to produce, in our free market.

Completition in our economic system is the watchdog that polices our free market. First, it prevents monopolistic practices that can create an artificial demand for products by regulating the supply and consequently the price. Second, it forces each producer to maintain and increase his efficiency.

Now how have those principles of our economic system worked to encourage the oil industry to make petroleum products more **serviceable, abundant** and **inexpensive** to the people of this country?

Let's take serviceability first. For the first 30 or 40 years that the oil

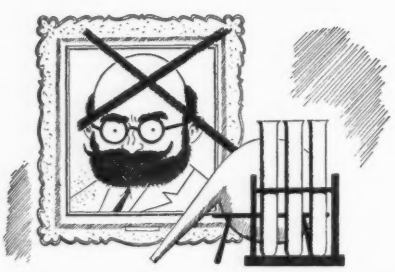
Looking Around

By THE OBSERVER

THIS IS A SCIENTIFIC AGE

Long on theory and short on practicality.

That used to be the pouplar idea of the scientist, but lately the picture has had to be revised.

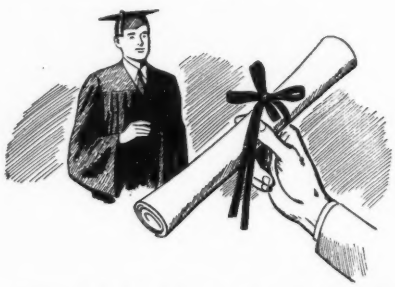


No longer do we envision him as a quaint little man with thick eyeglasses and bulging forehead, who knows all about Einstein's theory but has to be reminded to come indoors when it rains.

For an astounding number of eminently usable things have been flowing from the laboratories: devices and techniques that bid fair to remake this staid old world. And who is responsible? Who but the "impractical" scientist?

Because the manufacture of petroleum products is a highly technical business, Standard has a stake in the training of the men—and women—who will pioneer the scientific advances of tomorrow.

That's why the company recently announced the resumption of its university fellowship program, which necessarily had to be suspended for the duration. By it, eighteen qualified graduate students in ten leading universities will, this year, receive fellowships that will permit them to complete their war-interrupted training in science and engineering.



Presently, their training complete, they will join the ranks of industry: key men of the technological age. Some of them, no doubt, will have a hand in perfecting the Standard products you will use when you drive the still-undesigned car of the future.

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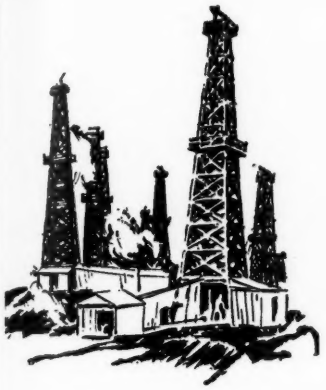

ndustry existed in America, petro-
eum products came in only two
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xle grease. From 1859 until the
iddle 1890's, the demand for these
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as discovered.

If the industry had been a mo-
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But the industry wasn't a mo-
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or ships and for industry.

Now as I said, if the industry
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ave happened as fast as it did. A
rivate monopoly would have kept
roduction down and developed the
uel oil **uses** gradually—without dis-
urbing the market.

A governmental monopoly—a petroleum bureau—might **never** have developed them. For to do so meant competing with **another commodity** —coal. And you can imagine the howl that would have gone up from the coal industry under those circumstances. It was not only larger and longer established, it had many more **voters** working for it.

But since our oil industry was growing up under a free, competitive economy, we went right ahead and tackled the coal industry. Actually the result was beneficial to everyone—the country, most of all. We didn't hurt the coal industry in the long run. We found an outlet for our products. And we gave the nation another great source of power.

In other words, our economic system encouraged us—in fact, practically **forced** us—to put our product in another **serviceable form.** And the people of this country benefited because petroleum was made that much more useful to them.

The history of the industry is full of examples such as this. Every nation in the world, for example, was fully aware of the importance of 100 octane gasoline—from the life and death standpoint of national defense.

They were doing everything in their power to develop it several years before World War II began. Yet when the chips were down, the United States was the only nation with an oil industry capable of delivering real quantities. We supplied 85% of all the 100 octane used by the United Nations during the war.

Why? Because under our economic system, **competition** between American oil companies had kept us continually straining to put out a better gasoline—a more serviceable product—than the other fellow. As a result, we knew more about making high quality gasolines than anyone else and had the facilities to make them.

The same thing has gone on in the field of greases, lubricating oils and even asphalts. Furthermore, it's still going on. The entire industry has turned its attention now to making **chemicals** from petroleum—increasing still further the **serviceable forms** of our product.

In other words, the encouragement offered by our **economic system** has been largely responsible for the degree to which this industry has made its products **serviceable** to the people of America.

And that same system has also encouraged the industry to make petroleum products **abundant.**

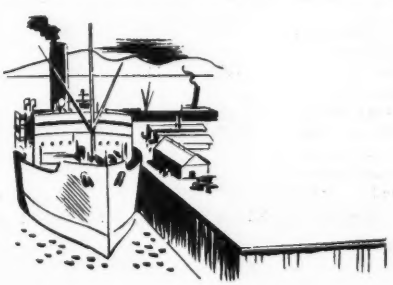
Finding oil has always been a risk enterprise. We've taken some of the gamble out of it by investing millions of dollars in geophysical research and equipment. Yet in spite of this, the industry last year drilled 7,226 dry holes. In fact, since 1918, we've drilled over 163,000 of them.

A dry hole costs nearly as much to drill as a producer. Consequently there have to be some powerful **incentives** to get people to risk their money in such a venture.

Our **free market** recognizes this. Because the people in our economic system want and need oil, they are willing to award the men who find it profits commensurate with the risk.

Because the rewards to a man who can find oil in this country have been great and the field has been wide open to any person who wants to make a try—drilling activity in this country has far surpassed the rest of the world. As far back as 1905 new wells were being drilled in this country at the rate of 45 every day. Today, we're spudding in new ones at the rate of 1 every 23 minutes.

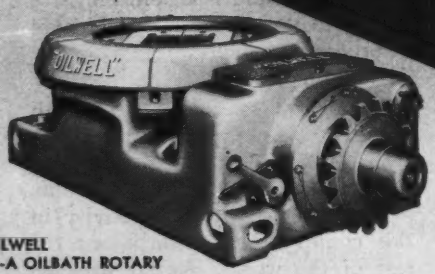
All those wells don't come in by any means. We just don't hear as much about the failures. But such intense activity was bound to develop our crude oil resources faster than the rest of the world. We were bound to find the oil nature had left



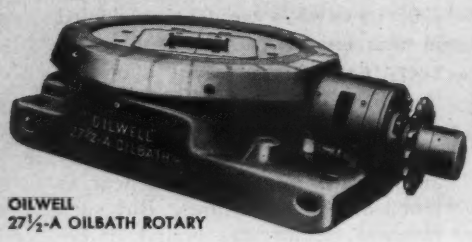
"OILWELL'S New 20½-INCH OILBATH ROTARY

Completes an outstanding line

OILWELL
17½-A OILBATH ROTARY



OILWELL
21-A OILBATH ROTARY



OILWELL
27½-A OILBATH ROTARY

THIS new "Oilwell" Rotary was designed for deep drilling, up to 13,000 feet, yet is lighter in weight and more compact than other rotaries of its class. It is built to "Oilwell's" standards for dependability and includes the time-proven basic design features which have made "Oilwell" Rotaries outstanding for many years.

STURDY AND COMPACT—Base, turntable, and master bushing are high grade cast steel. Cored castings with heavy ribbing assure minimum weight with strength.

LOW CENTER OF GRAVITY— Unit is of low design which contributes to a trim derrick floor arrangement, and minimizes vibration.

PROTECTED LUBRICATION — Close-fitting labyrinth seals at both top and bottom of the turntable exclude drilling mud. A flexible sealing ring attached to the underside of the turntable acts as a slinger to divert mud and water and as a seal against mud in the event of a blowout.

QUIET OPERATION — (1) A heat-treated, spiral-bevel gear train; (2) a self-centering turntable which rotates on precision balls and races and (3) a radial and hold-down bearing cushioned in oil, assure smooth operation and long life.

3-WAY PINION-SHAFT LOCK— Provides selective 3-way locking against either clockwise, counterclockwise or all rotation by means of an easily operated hand lever and lock.

SERVICE RATINGS

"Oilwell" Rotary	17½-A Oilbath	20½-Inch Oilbath	21-A Oilbath	27½-A Oilbath
Rated Supportable Dead-Load Capacity ..(tons)	200	250	300	300
Maximum Recommended Drilling Depth ....(feet)	9000	13000	17000	17000
Maximum Recommended Table Speed ....r.p.m.	500	500	1000	400
Gear Ratio	3.28:1	3.82:1	2.61:1	3.84:1

For complete information on "Oilwell's" new 20½-inch Rotary, inquire at your nearest "Oilwell" store or office—or request Bulletin No. R6-1046.

OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY

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UNITED STATES STEEL

"OILWELL"

s faster than other people who had ess personal **incentive** for trying.

Furthermore, our drilling skills nd techniques, and our prospecting ethods, were bound to improve aster—because we were doing more f it. So we were able to go after oil ore skillfully.

The upshot of all this is that hile the American people consti- ute about 7% of the world's popu- ation, they have **located** 58% of the orld's proved crude oil reserves.

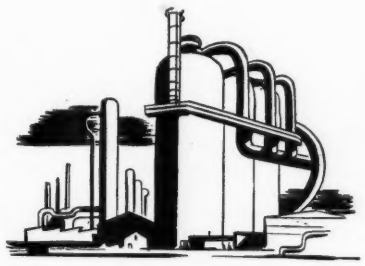
Would we have done as well under ny other economic system? I don't elieve so. If the oil industry had een a private monopoly, conditions hrough the years would have been ery similar to the hypothetical sit- ation in the 90's that we discussed. With a profitable business which no utsiders could butt into, and a con- rolled supply, the development of ew fields would have been carried n gradually.

If the industry had been govern- nent-owned and operated, the situ- tion would have been different, but he results would have been about he same.

That's why I'm firmly convinced hat petroleum products in this ountry have been made abundant, ot because we were blessed by na- ure with more petroleum than ther peoples, but because our eco- omic system **encouraged** our people o go out and **find** petroleum and **make** it abundant.

Finally, I don't think we'll have o argue the point very hard that ur economic system encourages an ndustry to make its products **inex- ensive.** A **free market** and **compe- ition** are the only methods yet dis- overed that will guarantee fair rices for a commodity and constant ressure to bring those prices down s fast as possible.

We've already looked at prices of etroleum products in other coun- ries. If any further proof is needed, e can cite the price curve of gaso- ine in this country. Between 1920 nd 1946 the quality of "regular rade" gasoline went from approxi- nately 50 octane to over 78 octane. During that same period, the price—exclusive of taxes—has come down nore than half. Other petroleum products have shown a similar improvement in quality and reduction in price. For there is more competition in the U.S. oil industry than anywhere else in the world. Consequently, each company **has** to make



its products as good and as inexpensive as it possibly can or lose the battle to stay in business.

So, in conclusion, I think the record does prove that this industry of ours **has** done a good job of making petroleum products useful to people —that we **have** accomplished, to a considerable degree, our task of making those products serviceable, abundant and inexpensive.

Because of that accomplishment, petroleum does thousands of jobs today that used to be done with human muscle. A large percentage of that 367 gallons consumed each year by the average American goes to produce power. So every extra gallon we've made it possible for him to use has meant that much saving in human sweat and toil.

We can be proud of that. For the only excuse any industry has for existing is to serve **people.**

But I don't think we can take too much credit for it. Most of the credit should go to our American way of life. Most of the credit, I believe, should go to the economic system that has encouraged **all** men and **all** industries in this country to achieve the greatest possible progress. For that economic system has given us the highest standard of living and the fullest life that any nation of people has ever known.

South American Oil Meeting

South America will have its first petroleum congress in Lima, Peru, in March, 1947.

Houdry Marks Tenth Year Of Catalyst Manufacturing

An important milestone in the progress of catalytic refining was passed when Houdry Process Corporation completed its tenth year of catalyst manufacturing recently, Arthur V. Danner, Houdry executive vice-president, has pointed out.

Ten years ago, a group of twenty-one picked Houdry technicians began the manufacture of the first commercial catalyst to be used in catalytic cracking. Under the supervision of A. R. Worrall, manager of Houdry's extensive catalyst-manufacturing facilities in Marcus Hook, Pa., and Paulsboro, N. J., this group of pioneers filled the first order for catalyst for the Sun Oil Company's Fixed-Bed plant which began operations in early 1937. This initial order called for 200,000 litres of a hydrated silicate of alumina obtained in the form of natural clay.

One of Houdry's greatest contributions to the war effort was the development and manufacture of synthetic catalyst for catalytic cracking. In 1940 Houdry started manufacturing the first commercial synthetic catalyst to be used in catalytic cracking. This development served mightily in the production of highest quality aviation base stock providing better octane rating and higher yield per barrel of charge stock.

Originally, catalyst was manufactured only in a small plant in Marcus Hook, Pa., but the demand increased to the point that new facilities were constructed in Paulsboro, N. J., in 1940. So important was the synthetic catalyst that plant capacity was doubled in 1941 and again in 1943. So efficient has been manufacturing procedure that never have a licensee's operations been delayed for lack of catalyst.

Of the original group of pioneers, fourteen are still employed by Houdry Process Corporation. Two others died in service during the war.

Liquid Petroleum Gas and Synthetic Rubber

Liquefied petroleum gases account for approximately 50 percent of the components of synthetic rubber. More than a million gallons a day are used for this purpose.

PIPELINE OPERATION IS SIMPLER WITH

Electric Pumping

Electrically powered pumps are widely used on many oil pipelines in Central and Southern California. Experienced operators prefer electric motors because they are efficient, long-lived, trouble-free. Starting and stopping is merely a matter of closing or opening a switch. Or, for unattended stations, the operation can be made completely automatic. The low cost and dependability of Edison power adds to the economy of electric pumping.

Edison oil field engineers will furnish you with data on electric pipeline pumping, and on every type of service electricity performs in field or refinery. Their services are available without cost or obligation.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

The California Division of Oil and Gas Department of Natural Resources

The administration of the California laws for the conservation of oil and gas is delegated to the Division of Oil and Gas in the Department of Natural Resources. The oil industry often refers to the Division of Oil and Gas as the "Mining Bureau" because when the first State Oil and Gas Supervisor was appointed he reported to the State Mineralogist of the Mining Bureau.

The Division was authorized in June 1915 and functions in much the same manner as originally organized. Since 1929 the organization has been operating as the Division of Oil and Gas in the Department of Natural Resources but the department is still called the "Mining Bureau" by the old timers and many others follow suit. The Division is now under the direction of Mr. R. D. Bush who is the State Oil and Gas Supervisor with Mr. E. Huguenin as the Chief Deputy. These men are located in San Francisco. For purposes of administration the state is divided into six districts each in charge of a Deputy Supervisor who is appointed under Civil Service by the Supervisor. A district deputy must be either a competent engineer or geologist, experienced in the development and production of oil or a competent and experienced oil operator, with not less than five years of actual experience in the oil fields of the state. The Districts and Deputy Supervisors are shown below:

District	Counties Included	Deputy Supervisor
1	Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange, San Diego, Imperial and San Bernardino	E. H. Musser
2	Ventura	E. J. Kaplow
3	Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Alameda and San Francisco	S. G. Dolman
4	Tulare, Inyo and Kern	H. V. Dodd
5	Fresno, Madera, Kings, Mono, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus and Tuolomne	Rolla Walling
6	All counties not included in any other district	As directed by the Supervisor

The Division is advised upon request by Commissioners who are elected by the oil operators of the state. A commissioner must be actually engaged in the business of oil or gas development or production within the district from which he is elected. Elections are held in September of each year and the commissioners are elected to serve for staggered terms which provides continuity of policy. These Commissioners serve without compensation, except their necessary expenses incidental to their office.

This article on the Division of Oil and Gas of the California Department of Natural Resources is the first of a series that will be given on the organizations which concern themselves with the operations of the California oil and gas industry.

Because of the frequent questions which are asked we feel that many people working in the industry are not familiar with the activities of the several groups, and, consequently, will benefit from this series describing them.

The articles are written to give a general picture so the minute operating details are omitted.

Editor

The District Commissioners sit as a board of appeal in event an operator is not satisfied with a decision of the Division of Oil and Gas. The Commissioners can affirm, set aside, or modify the decision as rendered by the Division. If the operator is not satisfied with the decision of the District Commissioners he may, within ten days, take the case on limited grounds to the Superior Court in the county where the district is located.

The Commissioners for each of the Districts are shown below:

District	Commissioners
1	W. S. Eggleston, Chairman J. E. Gosline S. F. Bowlby E. B. Hall W. C. Whaley
2	R L. Jackson, Chairman A. McLean H. B. Rathwell G. E. Ruggels F. R. Schmieder
3	W. E. Snowden, Chairman B. R. Griffith Gregg Reay J. H. Spohn J. T. Hollingsworth
4	D. G. Kingman, Chairman H. S. Stark A. L. Tietze Angus Crites Paul Lehr G. O. Suman R. M. Miller
5	H. H. Dievendorff, Chairman C. W. Gibbs W. R. Harshbarger L. C. Johnson J. H. Sargent

The district deputy is the ex-officio secretary of the board.

One of the functions of the Division of Oil and Gas is to furnish oil operators with information in regard to oil field problems. The Division engineers may give informal verbal reports or if necessary prepare a complete written report. To pro-

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THERE'S NO NEED to make long hauls to Los Angeles for repairs, reconditioning or special fabrication of equipment when WILSON men, machines and know-how are so convenient! WILSON gets your jobs done on short notice, saves freight costs and down-time. Machines are available for routine or highly specialized operations. Check over our facilities listed below then call WILSON when you want quality workmanship . . . quick!

ALL TYPES of MACHINING:

Threading, Milling, Shaping, Turning, Drilling, Boring, Internal Grinding.

Facilities and equipment unmatched for size and completeness in any oil field north of Los Angeles. Machines include large Boring Mills, Radial Drills, Vertical Turret Lathes and Internal Grinders of unusual capacity, besides the usual complement of engine lathes and similar equipment. *WILSON has the tools with capacity to handle jobs that can't be touched by smaller shops in outlying areas!*

HEAT TREATING and FORGING:

One part or many, WILSON renders a competent heat-treating service on hardening, annealing, normalizing, carburizing or drawing operations. Heavy forging or bulldozing of steel billets to shape is possible with our steam hammer and special hydraulic "bulldozer." We'll cut your time in obtaining forged shapes or in forming special contours.

WELDING, BURNING, HARD-FACING:

Permanently installed welding equipment as well as five portable trucks handle all welding problems encountered . . whether oxyacetylene or electric equipment is required—in the plant or on the job! Our multiple-head pantographic cutting torches make short work of producing duplicate shapes, and welders skilled in fabrication as well as hardfacing are at your service day or night.

TESTING and ASSEMBLING:

PRESSURE TESTING: Hydro-static pressures for testing all fittings and assemblies up to 10,000 p.s.i. are developed by our special Kobe Hydraulic Pump. Even higher pressures are obtainable with our booster unit. WILSON will test your assemblies for insurance against leaks, or fabricate complete Christmas tree assemblies, tested, ready for delivery.

MAGNAFLUX TESTING: Where invisible cracks or defects are suspected, rely on our MAGNAFLUX unit and trained operators for spotting trouble points. Pressure testing plus Magnaflux eliminates all gamble on blowouts!

SPECIAL SERVICES:

Pipe Straightening, Pipe Threading, Tool Joint Resleeving, Tool Joint Refacing, Tool Reconditioning.

We'll take the kinks out of your drillpipe, Kellys and drill collars—send them back straight and true, good for a lot of extra footage. If tool joints are worn, new sleeves are shrink-fitted and welded on, even hardfaced if you want 'em.

That desirable satin-smooth finish on new compressor cylinders is duplicated on worn ones with our internal grinder—even on the biggest cylinders. Don't forget our reconditioning facilities: Crown blocks, swivels, rotary tables, draw works, sand reels—No job too large for WILSON!

ACCURACY and WORKMANSHIP:

These qualities are a WILSON tradition. Good men, good tools* and high ideals are your assurance of dependable work, always.

**One of the few shops in the country equipped with A.P.I. Master Gauges tested and approved by U. S. Bureau of Standards!*

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ide general information the semi-nnual "Summary of Operations" is ublished. This publication contains pecial articles on the development nd history of oil and gas fields in ddition to statistical data and other elated information. Once a year a Directory of Oil Operators is pub-ished and the Financial Statement nd Collection of Funds is reported n this bulletin. The Division pre-ares and keeps up to date oil field aps which are sold at nominal rices.

The principal function of the Di-ision is the regulatory orders which re intended to prevent damage to il reservoirs, fresh water supplies, nd waste of oil or gas. This work s expedited by requiring oil oper-tors to submit proposals of con-emplated work. An operator can-ot alter the mechanical condition f an oil or gas well without the ap-roval of the Division, thus it can nsist that operations conform to ood engineering practice. In ad-ition to passing on proposed oper-tions the Division inspectors wit-ess water shut-off tests, top of ce-ent plugs, and abandonments.

The costs of the Division are paid y assessing to all oil and gas pro-uction a charge which is sufficient o meet the expenses and obliga-ions of the Division. The rate is uch that the petroleum and gas und shall be maintained at an mount not exceeding $275,000. For urposes of assessment 10,000 cubic eet of gas is considered equal to ne barrel of oil. The rate applied n 1946 in levying the total assess-ent is $0.0007473 per barrel of oil r per 10,000 cubic feet of gas. Dur-ng 1945 the receipts for the petrole-m and gas fund are shown in the ollowing tabulation:

To provide the Division with the ata required to perform its respon-ibilities certain information is re-uired from operators on all wells. hese data have become to be known the industry as "Mining Bureau ecords". For many companies these ecords are used as official inter and tra-company reports since these re-orts and records summarize well perations in a convenient form. he data is submitted by complet-g a series of forms as the drilling nd production progresses. The type

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—PETROLEUM AND GAS FUND, NINETY-SEVENTH FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1945 TO JUNE 30, 1946

RECEIPTS

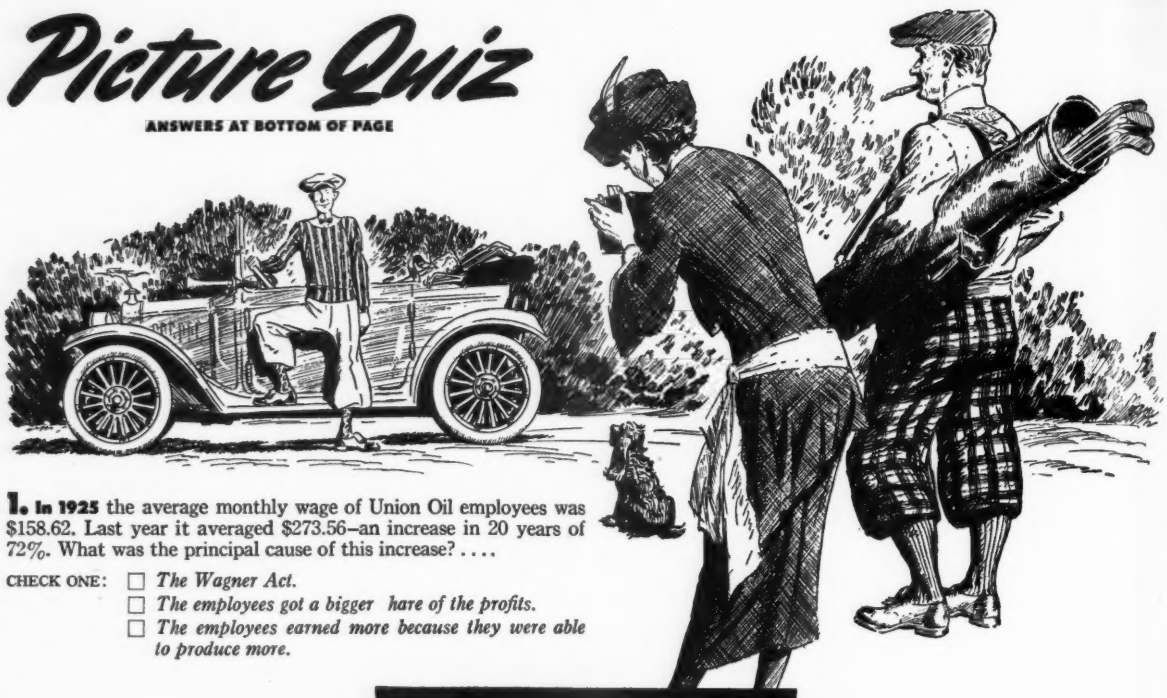
Balance in State Treasury, June 30, 1945		$ 65,865.59	
Less: Claims payable filed June 30, 1945		17,990.26	
Balance in fund			$ 47,875.33
Receipts from Assessments and Penalties:			
1929	$ 21.73		
1931	41.23		
1932	16.54		
1933	4.91		
1934	10.05		
1935	22.84		
1936	35.23		
1937	202.01		
1938	4.11		
1939	4.29		
1941	29.69		
1942	21.89		
1943	9.83		
1944	47.71		
1945	259,442.23		
Total assessments and penalties		259,914.29	
Net publication sales		4,203.88	
Miscellaneous revenue		313.71	
			264,431.88
Total receipts			$312,307.21

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries and wages:			
Executive	$ 13,685.00		
Field supervision	137,381.75		
Legal	....		
Office	18,336.29		
Total		$169,403.04	
Operating expense:			
Executive	1,415.40		
Field supervision	30,514.73		
Legal	410.59		
Office	13,645.70		
Total		45,986.42	
Property and equipment:			
Executive	....		
Field supervision	1,475.03		
Legal	....		
Office	18.97		
Total		1,494.00	
Total Support Ninety-seventh fiscal year			216,883.46
Additions and betterments:			
Fresno and Kern Counties		5,000.00	
Coalinga		610.00	

Picture Quiz

ANSWERS AT BOTTOM OF PAGE



1. In 1925 the average monthly wage of Union Oil employees was $158.62. Last year it averaged $273.56–an increase in 20 years of 72%. What was the principal cause of this increase? . . . .

CHECK ONE: ☐ *The Wagner Act.*
☐ *The employees got a bigger hare of the profits.*
☐ *The employees earned more because they were able to produce more.*

2. You can't dig an oil well with your bare hands. Someone has to provide the employees of an oil company with "tools" –drilling rigs, trucks, service stations, etc. In America this is done by stockholders. How much would you estimate the stockholders of Union Oil have invested in "tools" for each Union Oil employee? . . . .

CHECK ONE:
☐ *$40,886* ☐ *$15,206* ☐ *$1,232*

3. Union Oil Company made a total net profit last year of $8,747,992–6% on gross sales, 5.9% on the capital invested in the company. What would you estimate this net profit averaged per stockholder-owner? . . . .

CHECK ONE:
☐ *$10,432* ☐ *$25,000* ☐ *$258*

4. During the last peacetime year in Europe (1938) the retail price of gasoline was 59¢ a gallon in Berlin, 45¢ in Istanbul, 31¢ in London, and 81¢ in Rome. In America it averaged 18¢–one-half as much (excluding taxes) as it sold for in 1920. What accounts for this difference? . . . .

CHECK ONE:
☐ *U. S. Government regulation.*
☐ *Competition between oil companies.*
☐ *U. S. had larger oil resources.*

ANSWERS

1. *The employees earned more because they were able to produce more.* Last year Union Oil employees worked 35% fewer hours than they did in 1925 and had more vacation, health and pension benefits. But they had *twice* as many "tools" to work with. Consequently they could produce more with less work. Production per employee went up 76% and wages went up 72%.

2. The average Union Oil employee has $40,886 worth of "tools" with which to do his job.

3. 8¾ million dollars is a lot of money, but it was divided among a lot of people. For Union Oil is owned, not by 1 man or 2, but by 33,938 individual Americans, the largest of whom owns less than 1¼% of the total shares outstanding. So the net profits averaged just $257.76 per stockholder-owner.

4. *Competition*–Less than ⅓ of the "favorable oil producing areas" in the world are located within the boundaries of the U. S. Other countries had more governmental regulation of gasoline prices than we. But no other country in the world has as much competition in the oil industry and no other country in the world has as low gasoline prices.

UNION OIL COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles 14, Calif.

AMERICA'S FIFTH FREEDOM IS FREE ENTERPRISE

of data submitted is shown in the tabulation below:

Form

Notice of Intention to Drill
Notice of Intention to Deepen, Redrill, plug or Alter Casing
Well Summary Report
(Filed immediately after well is completed)
Log and Core Record
History of Well
Oil and Gas Production
Filed monthly on all wells
Notice of Intention to Abandon well

Type of Data Requested

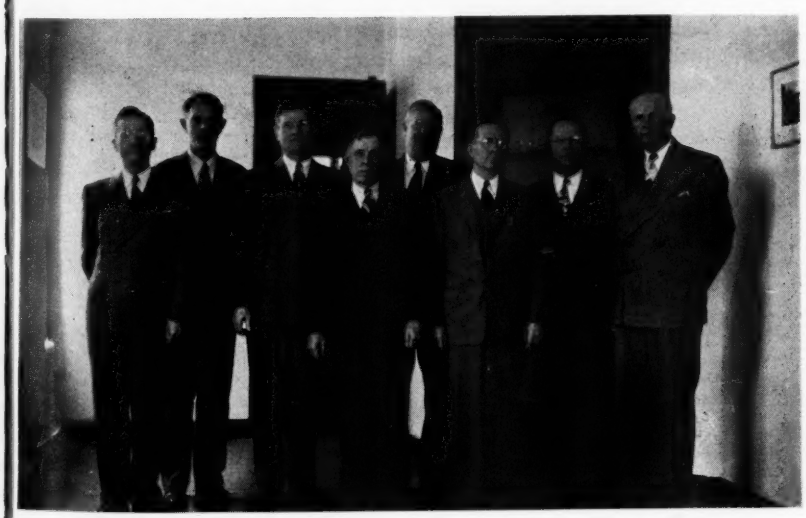
Well name—Location—elevation
Estimated depth and casing program
Present casing record and proposed work, etc.
Spud date, total depth, plug depth. Geological markers. Completion date and initial production—Casing program, etc.
Formations penetrated by well
Chronological drilling report
Oil, Gas, Water, Pressures, Bean, Method of operation, days on, etc.
Present condition—Last production and proposed work.

All of the above records are reported by individual wells. The records are confidential and are not released except on written permission of the one who filed them.

To assure the Division that the forms described above will be properly submitted and that wells will be properly completed or abandoned all persons must file a $5,000 indemnity bond with the Supervisor for each well drilling. If an operator is drilling five or more wells at one time he may file one $25,000 bond in lieu of a $5,000 bond on each well. When the well or wells have been properly completed or abandoned the Supervisor will authorize the cancellation of the bond.

The foregoing description has outlined mechanics of operation of the Division of Oil and Gas. In conclusion it is pointed out that the Department of Natural Resources of the State is concerned with the Conservation and maximum utilization of oil and gas. For over thirty years this has been the single object of the Division of Oil and Gas.

Total Additions and Betterments Ninety-seventh fiscal year		5,610.00
Transfers to Employees Retirement System Ninety-seventh fiscal year		6,570.07
Total disbursements, Ninety-seventh fiscal year		229,063.53
Transfers to Employees Retirement System Ninety-sixth fiscal year	981.57	
Prior Year, Ninety-sixth fiscal year: Support	23,424.97	
Prior Year, Ninety-fifth fiscal year: Support	1,590.80	
Total prior year disbursements		25,997.34
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1946	49,793.30	
Less: Claims payable filed June 30, 1946	14,546.96	
Balance in Fund June 30, 1946		35,246.34
Revolving Fund advance		22,000.00
Total disbursements		$312,307.21



Photographed at a recent staff meeting which was a joint meeting for business, and to honor Mr. C. C. Thoms, now retired from the Division. Pictured above, left to right: Messrs. Huguenin, Musser, Kaplow, Thoms, Dolman, Dodd, Walling, and Bush. *Photograph taken by R. D. Bush.*

Petroleum Production Engineering Text

Petroleum engineers will welcome the appearance of the third edition of Prof. Lester C. Uren's PETROLEUM PRODUCTION ENGINEERING (McGraw-Hill, 764 pp, $7.00). Most of the material of the earlier editions has been rewritten, and new sections added to cover new developments in the technology of oilfield practice.

The text presents a systematic, orderly and satisfactory treatment of the various phases of petroleum production engineering. The author spared no effort in going to the best sources for his material, and many will remember the extensive field trips taken by Prof. Uren over a period of years in his search for the best data.

The sixteen chapters cover the range of oilfield problems from exploration methods to well records and surveys. Each chapter is concluded with a bibliography of pertinent literature. The book merits a prominent place in engineering office and school.

RENEWABLE!

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BAROID
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DO A BETTER JOB—LAST LONGER—CUT EXPENSE

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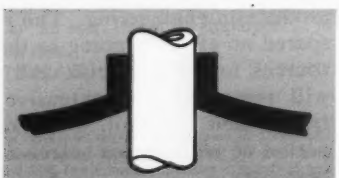
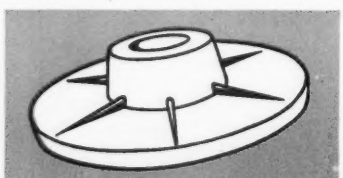
Tapered Center Hole assures greater wiping efficiency and longer life. Raised Center Hub gives greater wiping surface. Strong, Flexible Construction and uniformly blended rubber provide great elasticity and long wear.

Baroid Wipers are products of our Specialties Department which is devoted entirely to designing and producing new and better tools for the oil industry. Baroid Wipers are sold exclusively through Supply Houses. Write for literature and prices.

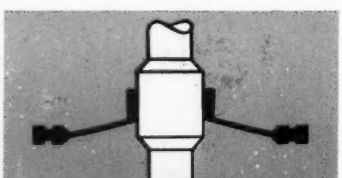
TYPE S



Showing passage of drill pipe through Baroid Wiper. Tapered hole prevents distortion and distributes wear.



Radial ribs strengthen wiper yet allow easy stretch to permit passage of joints and protectors.



Expanded to permit passage of protector on drill pipe. Flexible design makes this easy.

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Personalities IN THE NEWS

Clarence S. Beesemyer, whose entire life has been associated with the oil business, has been nominated president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. He is vice president of General Petroleum Corp., past president of the Los Angeles Foreign Trade Club, past vice president of the Sales Managers' Association, was a member of the Petroleum Industry War Council, is a director of the Western Oil and Gas Association and a member of the American Petroleum Institute.

Reese H. Taylor, president of Union Oil Co. has returned to his residence on the grounds of the Huntington Hotel in Pasadena, following an operation on the cartilage of his leg at the Huntington Memorial Hospital, performed by Dr. John Wilson.

Bernard Cooper, longtime Mid-Continent oil developer with headquarters at Tulsa, Okla., is looking over the oil picture in California. He may decide to open a branch office in Los Angeles.

Loren Hillman, popular Los Angeles oil producer, in company with friends is arranging a special Christmas party at the Beach Club, which will highlight the season.

Fay L. Wright, consulting geologist, who is identified with many important California field developments, did the geology for Calumet Gold Mines Co. drilling program in the North Whittier area.

Oscar Shove, Shell Oil public relations director, was the guest speaker at the monthly dinner meeting of the Los Angeles chapter, American Council on Public Relations, at the Clark Hotel. His subject was "Using Films in Public Relations."

John A. Woodward, president of the St. Anthony Oil Corp., and his son, Don, a former captain of a B-24 squadron in Europe, are shown here on Nov. 19 when they took delivery of a North American Aviation NAvion. Serving as pilot for the oil company, Don will fly the new 4-place, all-metal personal airplane on inspection tours to various oil properties in California, New Mexico, and Texas.

Charming and gracious Mrs. Olive Cochran, secretary of the Vedder interests, is a sister of the late and renowned motion picture producer, Jack Cunningham, who before coming to Hollywood made his mark as a New York newspaper editor.

Wallace Curtis, public relations director for General Petroleum, has returned to his Los Angeles office from a well-earned vacation spent in beautiful Santa Barbara. One of the most widely known members of the oil industry, it was Wally who pioneered air travel between the mainland and Catalina Island.

Robert B. Moran, international oil and mining geologist, was the principal speaker at the final 1946 meeting of the Southern California section of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at the Elks Club. His address was on several trips he has taken over the Andes to the field camp of the Compania de Petroleo Ganso Azul, location of an oil discovery made by Moran. Pictures accompanied his address.

With an enviable tan, George Murray has completed his sojourn on the desert near Twenty-nine Palms and is back at his Los Angeles office. A relative newcomer to California, George came west more than three years ago from New York City, where he was identified with the same oil interests. George was an eastern resident long enough to really appreciate what outdoor California has to offer.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY CHAPTER API Annual Meeting—APIWIGS AT TAFT MEETING: A. B. (Tex) Newby, Supt. So. Cal. Gas Co., finishes his term as chairman of the San Joaquin Valley Chapter API, thanks the speaker Edward Coenen from General Petroleum who gave a paper on the famous Belridge area's sands, while Keller Grigsby, Norwalk's Superintendent accepts the successorship as the new chairman, with plenty of gusto. The annual meeting took place at Taft's Standard Oil 11-C Club House following a brief executive meeting at Hotel Taft. Roland Curran of the Central Valley Project Association gave the principal address wherein the subject of water held more interest than normally with oilmen.

After 42 months distinguished service in the South Pacific as a staff engineer with the 13th Air Force, Colonel Robert E. (Bob) Hines, former vice president and general manager of the Caminol Co. is back home in Los Angeles. Hines was in charge of building landing fields almost everywhere in all islands in the South Pacific. More than 4000 men in the engineer corps were under his command.

The recent epidemic of severe colds in Los Angeles caught up with Harry Ransford, advertising manager for Signal Oil & Gas Co. Harry's hardy constitution, however, soon had it on the run.

Oxnard Well Now Shut In

After pumping at the rate of 263 barrels of 15-3 gravity oil a day, Exeter Oil Co.'s Livingston No. 2 in Sec. 6-1n-21w in the Oxnard area is shut in, awaiting completion of repairs on the hot water circulating system. The system accelerates the recovery of crude.

George X. Michel Passes Away

Byron Jackson Co. sadly announces the death of Mr. George X. Michel, who passed away late in the evening of November 11, 1946, at the Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, California.

He represented Byron Jackson Co. until his retirement on a pension, August 1st of this year. George was a pioneer in the Oil Industry and leaves many friends throughout the Industry.

Mr. Michel is survived by his wife and daughter, who reside in Ventura.

Oildale Try On Schedule

South of the Kern River field, K. R. Marroc Syndicate has location staked for K. C. L. No. 1 in Sec. 18-29s-28e in the Oildale area. West of the Round Mountain field, M. R. M. Syndicate is ready to start work on Claire No. 4 in Sec. 22-28s-28e.

Shell Announces Personnel Changes

Mr. S. F. Bowlby, Vice President Los Angeles Management, recently announced the following staff transfers and promotions:

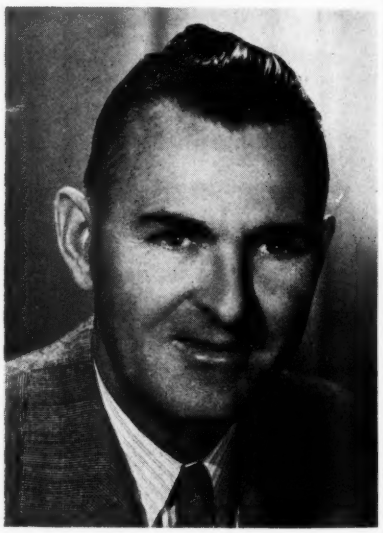
Mr. E. W. Masters, who has been on special assignment in New York, will return from the East shortly to resume his duties as Production Manager for the Pacific Coast Territory.

R. C. McCurdy, from Division Manager, San Joaquin, to Manager, Maracaibo.

P. L. Kartzke, from Senior Exploitation Engineer, Los Angeles to Division Manager, San Joaquin.

W. C. Chonette, from Division Manager, Shell of Canada to Chief Exploitation Engineer, Los Angeles.

P. E. Lehr, from Division Superintendent, San Joaquin to General Production Superintendent, Los Angeles.



NEW SUPERVISOR—Barney L. Barnes, originally from Texas (suh!), recently was elected supervisor of the Third Road District in Kern County. Barney is a construction engineer and is well-known in Kern County oil circles. With plenty of know-how when it comes to the oil industry, Barnes understands the oilmen's problems and needs. He will make an admirable addition to the Kern County supervisorial staff come January first when he assumes the duties of his office.

New Arvin Job Stakes

Location has been staked by East San Emidio Oil Land Co. for Barlow No. 1 wildcat in Sec. 30-31s-30e in the Arvin area.

THIS LAUGH OFF!!

"I want to be procrastinated at de nex' corner," said the Negro passenger to the bus driver.

"You want to be what?" demanded the driver.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myself befo' I found out dat procrastinate means 'put off.'"

A Sunday School teacher was showing her class a picture of the Christian martyrs in a den of lions. One little boy seemed very sad about it.

"Gee," he exclaimed, "look at that poor lion away in the back. He won't get any!"

Father (looking cautiously into the club room of a fraternity house): "Does Bill White live here?"

Voice from inside: "Yeah—just bring him in and lay him on the couch."

"I represent the Mountain Wool Company, Mam, would you be interested in some coarse yarns?"

"Gosh, yes—tell me a couple."

Barber: "Was your tie red when you came in?"

Customer: "No, it wasn't."

Barber: "Gosh!"

Sandy bought two tickets to a raffle and won a $1,500 car.

His friends rushed up to his house to congratulate him, but found him looking miserable as could be.

"Why, mon, whats the matter wi' ye?" they asked.

"It's that second ticket. Why I ever bought it I canna imagine."

The pharmacists mate was preparing to fingerprint the recruit from the backwoods.

"Wash your hands," he said.

"Both of them?" asked the recruit.

The mate hesitated a moment.

"No," he said grimly, "just one, I want to see how you do it."

And a man can't be kept from hanging himself if he does it with his own free will and a cord.

Physician: "Now, miss, if you want a health examination will you kindly remove your blouse?"

Kitty: "Oh, my no, doctor!"

Physician: "Come, come! Don't make mountains out of mole hills."

Medical Man: "Your husband must have absolute quiet. Here is a sleeping draught."

Patient's Wife: "And when do I give it to him?"

Doc: "You dont give it to him—you take it yourself!"

Wile Cat: "When I wuz born, I jis' weighed two pounds, an' I was jis' a foot long."

"Gosh! Didja live?'

"Sure. You oughta see me now."

Constable (to gentlemen staggering home at 3 a.m.): "Where are you going at this time of night?"

Drunk: "To a lecture."

The captain of a sailing vessel was questioning a new hand regarding his knowledge of ships and the sea. After repeatedly receiving wrong answers, he asked, in exasperation:

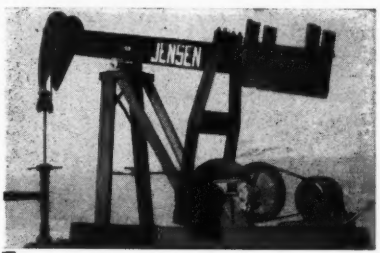
"Hang it all, man, tell me this: Where is the mizzen mast?"

"I don't know. How long has it been mizzen?"

Professor (handing out exam papers): "Are there any comments?"

Willie: "Yes, sir, I certainly don't think I deserve zero today."

Prof.: "I don't either, Willie, but it is the lowest mark I can give you in this class."



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Goshen Explorer Continues Ahead

United Exploration Co.'s Monroe United No. 1 explorer in Sec. 12-18s-23e in the Goshen area is making progress with the drill below 3500 ft., after running electric log to 3256 ft. The project formerly was known as Monroe Ake No. 85-12.

Union Drills Helm Wildcat

Drilling has reached a depth of 8191 ft. in Union Oil Co.'s S. P. L. No. 75-19, a wildcat in the Helm area in Sec. 19-16s-17e, Fresno County.

Cantua Creek Test Grading

Roads are being graded for The Texas Co.'s Dahlgren No. 1, a prospect job in Sec. 7-16s-15e in the Cantua Creek area of Fresno County. Contract has been let to T. P. Pike Drilling Co.

Ten Section Try Keeps Going Down

Shell Oil Co., KCL-A No. 53-30 in Sec. 30-30s-26e in the Ten Section area is drilling at 10,923 ft. Two formation tests at 10,742-10,792 ft. failed of their purpose.

Bacon Hills Try Spudded

Anthony Oberholtz has spudded his Bosworth No. 1 in Sec. 4-29s-20e in the Bacon Hills of Kern Countiy. In Sec. 21-28s-20e, Seaboard Oil Co. is making hole ahead at 5038 ft. with its Seaboard-Bandini No. 3-21.

Pyramid Hills Wildcat Drills

In the Pyramid Hills area of Kings County, where shallow production has been developed, Ridge Petroleum Co. is drilling No. 13 in Sec. 17-24s-18e at 931 ft.

Grapevine Test Bailing Some Oil

With the hole plugged at 5175 ft. and intervals at 5080-5096 ft. and 5108-5122 ft. gun-perforated, Reserve Oil & Gas Co. is bailing No. 1-A-21 in Sec. 21-11n-19w in the Grapevine area. It is apparently bailing only a small amount of oil and gas.

Justification for the pride and interest evident on the faces of the men pictured in the above group—executives of the White Motor Company—is provided in the fact that they are studying the first of the latest and most advanced White Super Power Engines to arrive at the West Coast.

White Motor Company executives had an opportunity of inspecting this powerful new engine, which embodies many revolutionary features in design and performance, during a meeting of the White Pacific Coast personnel recently in San Francisco. Those shown above are, left to right, J. N. Bauman, White Motor Company vice-president in charge of sales; Rollo Moore, Portland, Oregon, branch manager; R. W. Cochran, Los Angeles branch manager; W. G. Auer, Northern California wholesale manager; M. A. Linder, Salt Lake City White distributor; Bill Hagens, White Motor Company wholesale manager, Portland, and W. D. Patterson, Pacific Coast regional manager.

The new White Super Power 504 cu. in. Engine pictured develops 184 horsepower at 3000 R.P.M. This output per cubic inch of displacement is more than any other truck engine developed heretofore. One of the primary factors in its construction is the use of longer-wearing metals and alloys to ensure greater durability, fuel economy, low maintenance costs and added power.

Simultaneously, the White Motor Company headquarters in Cleveland has announced the production of a new WB series of Super Power motor trucks, comprising 11 balanced models ranging in GVW from 14,000 to 50,000 pounds. These models represent the culmination in the development of the basic Super Power design which White first introduced in the motor truck industry seven years ago.

All embrace the entire range of exclusive features associated with the White trademark, as well as many added improvements developed in recent months.

Edison Outpost Drilling Ahead

Los Nietos Co.'s Cauzza-Portals No. 1 an Edison outpost in Sec. 31-29s-29e, is drilling on down steadily at a depth last reported near 3900 ft.

Cuyama Rancho Well Located

McKee and Womack have location staked for a new well on the Cuyama Rancho in San Luis Obispo County. It will be known as Cuyama Ranch No. 1 and drill from a site in Sec. 25-11n-28w.

Lost Hills Test Grades

Richfield Oil Corp. is grading for Buck No. 1 wildcat test, located one mile west of the south end of the Lost Hills field in Sec. 6-27s-21e. In the South Belridge area, Berry No. 1 is digging at 6837 ft. C. L. A. No. 21-33 in Sec. 33-30s-25e at Coles Levee is making progress at 13,469 ft.

Pixley Test Prospecting

In the Pixley area of Tulare County, General Petroleum Corp. is drilling Moran No. 1 test in Sec. 30-22s-26e at 4522 ft.

With Drilling Contractors

EXCEEDING EXPECTATIONS the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors attendance in the Tower Room of the Bakersfield Inn at the November meeting proved up the need for a solid Kern County organization, according to E. C. Brown the California Vice President of the National Association.

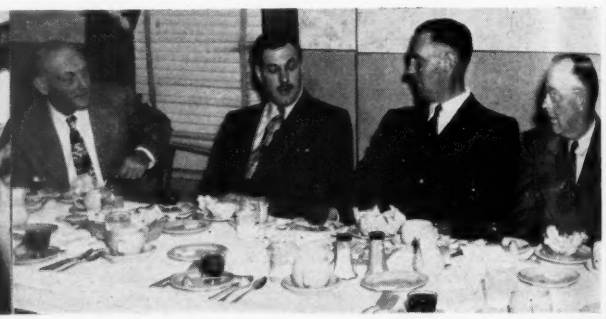
ASSISTING VICE PRESIDENT BROWN were K. L. (Karl) Kellogg of Kellogg & Sons who acted as interlocutor for the "brass helmeters" and the Secretary E. J. Simonis of Santa Maria Drilling Company recorded the proceedings. Press coverage was attended by California Oil World and even the county of Kern, ever tax conscious of its largest paymaster was on hand to welcome the folks who make the glory holes.

HIGHLIGHTING THE MEETING at which a series of discourses took place respecting the economic phases of problems confronting the drilling contractors, were taxes, wages, insurance and accounting as well as organization topics.

TAXES WERE EXAMINED FROM THE national level as regards basis for assessment. This included depreciation allowables based on daily performance as against company drilling departments not having a daily turnover of use or operation of equipment.

WAGES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE NORMAL TRENDS were discussed and remedies promulgated or proposed to prevent the ills of oil economy and industrial relations for mutual interests as they may appear.

REACTION SETS IN FAVORABLY as some speaker sets forth the precepts of A.A.O.D.C. organization unit in Kern County. Attesting approval with J. H. Harris, San Joaquin Drilling Co., most agreeable, were others such as Talbert H. C. Christie of Camay Drilling Co., F. L. Fowler, Fowler Drilling Co., Ed. Leicester, Ammons & Martin, B. J. Stansbury, Stansbury, Inc., and Edgar H. Donaldson and friends.



WITH DRILLING RACKS STILL QUITE EMPTY, indicating about 80% "busy" in a recent rig roundup, steel shortages are being felt and anticipated. Therefore, W. N. Mitchell of his own drilling firm, J. K. Kellogg and brother R. N. of K. L. K. & Sons, discuss the subject, while E. R. Norris of Santa Maria Drilling Company listens in for trends of the times.

BRASS HELMETS of the American Association of Oilwell Contractors who met in Kern County at Bakersfield Inn recently. Mild mannered Karl Kellogg of K. L. Kellogg & Sons, acted as toastmaster; E. C. Simonis of Santa Maria Drilling Company is the California Secretary, E. C. Brown California Vice President, and Roy (Whitey) Rowland both of Brown Drilling Company—take a part.

PRIVATE INSURANCE VERSUS STATE COMPENSATION took top interest of the reports both formally and informally when presented by discussion leader, Paul H. Talbert, of the drilling company by the same name. Paul is being drilled and cored by J. H. Harris, San Joaquin Drilling Co., Bill Kenney of the Gene Reid Drilling Company, and Karl Kellogg, who flank him from all sides. Needless to say Paul, well informed, enjoyed it.

PROMULGATING SOME KIND OF A $64 QUESTION, D. H. Graham of Dunlap & Graham, Dave Davidson of his own firm, and H. W. Thompson of T. & T. Oil Co., "go to town" and await with gusto for all the answers from M. H. (Curley) Stansbury, of Stansbury, Inc., who is pulling out of a tailspin right where the propounders twisted him off in a drilling quiz.

F. A. YORK OF MILLER & YORK informs E. C. (Gene) Reid of Gene Reid Drilling Co. and friends, that he has the promise of three new members for AAODC by next meeting time. Meanwhile W. E. (Bill) Kenney and Bill Martin of Gene's firm . . . with Bob Barnett and B. J. Stansbury of Stansbury, Inc., are dreaming up prospects for themselves and their respective credits . . . for new members.

ACCOUNTING WITH RESPECT TO divisions of costs, drill pipe maintenance educational opportunity through vocational guidance as spelled out in practice at some colleges and universities, were interest provoking. Actual rigs, mud practice with real models on campus sites were reported.

INSURANCE PROGRAMS OF private specialized occupations versus State compensation based on average of all hazardous and non hazardous occupations not separating male and female categories of work were the principal highlights of the evening discussions.

AN IMPLIED SUMMARY OF THE MEETING would indicate that further study of the problems will bring about the desired results from organization of the drilling contractors, and that just as benefits from such other organizations in the field by employer and employee alike have proven to accrue, so will "drillers" problems afford opportunities to firm up the economic constancy of the oil industry.

JANUARY'S THIRD THURSDAY will be the date of the next meeting, which will probably take place in Southern California according to Mr. Brown.

WAGES, SALARIES, ACCOUNTING AND TAXES mix a talking cocktail with A. M. Anderson, of T. & T. Oil Company, O. G. (Tine) Gaiser of his own company, Tracy Harkness of Harkness, J. H. Grant of big Loffland Brothers and other company and friends including Paul T. Stion of Buaas Drilling Company, W. D. Wiley of T. & T. Oil, and Thompson of the same firm.

WHILE POURING IT ON FROM THE HEAD TABLE the single right wing front formation who listened were: L. A. (Pug) Miller of Miller & York; F. L. Shepherd of Shepherd & Robertson, Inc.; Ralph (Wages) Marshall, of Ind. Drilling & Exploration Co., Clyde Simpson of Loffland Bros. and friend.

Pipeline Investments Large

Investment in U. S. pipe lines totals about 1½ billion dollars, of which the federal government contributed $161,000,000 for wartime construction.

U. S. Oil Development

Capital expenditures by the producing section of the U. S. oil industry in 1945 was $741,071,000, according to a government study. This does not include the cost of exploration.

American Foreign Oil Investment Rising

Growth of American investment in foreign oil has been rapid. In 1919 the total was $339,000,000; in 1929, $1,400,000,000; while today it is $2,500,000,000.

U. S. Dusters High In 1945

Of the 4,190 wildcat wells drilled in the U. S. in 1945, 84 percent were dry holes, 13 percent produced oil, and 3 percent produced natural gas.

World Oil Reserves

The world's total proved crude oil reserves today—approximately 60 billion barrels—are larger than all of the petroleum that has been produced during the entire history of the industry, going back 86 years.

Petroleum Industry Patents

About two and one-half million patents have been issued by the U. S. Patent Office, about 10 percent of which relate in some way to the petroleum industry.

Field Development

PREPARED FROM CALIFORNIA OIL WORLD NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles Basin

Del Valle Well Reams

Southern California Petroleum Corp., Ltd., is reaming at 3250 ft. with its Adam-Aguirre No. 103 in the Del Valle field. The Kern zone has been topped and present intentions of the company are to drill the well on down through both the Kern an dupper and lower Black zones. The Black zone is anticipated around 3800 ft.

These zones are generally of low permeability, but the oil sand measures are thick. The taking in of both zones probably will call for the running of about 1500 ft. of perforated pipe.

R. E. Havenstrite, Operator, is drilling Lincoln No. 15 at 2690 ft. Barnes No. 9 is rigging derrick.

Devils Canyon Test Grading

Roads are being graded to the new wildcat location of Universal Consolidated Oil Co.'s No. 1 in Sec. 27-5n-17w in the Devils Canyon area, Los Angeles County. Interest in the project is shared with Southern California Petroleum, Standard and Texas Co. Republic Operator, Inc., meantime, is drilling at 1404 ft. with Fee No. 1 in Sec. 13. Barnsdall Oil Co.'s try on the Dodge lease in Sec. 32-5n-16w is spot coring and drilling ahead at 1550 ft.

Riverside County Wildcat Drills On

Near Temecula in Riverside County, Palomar Petroleum Co. is drilling at 720 ft. with its interesting exploratory venture in Sec. 13-8s-1w, known as Tyrell No. 1.

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Carefully kept records of Petreco Desalter installations disclose that, with practically every Petreco installation, the refinery charge has been increased. Such increases have been from 10 to 200 percent over the pre-desalting average. In one Oklahoma refinery, before desalters were installed, 8500 barrels were charged per day on runs averaging 40 days. As soon as the Petreco desalters went into action *the runs were increased to over 170 days and the average daily charge jumped to 9500 barrels* . . . and this is just one example of operational savings resulting from a Petreco Desalter installation. Petreco engineers have many such examples in their records of desalter performance. Discuss desalting with a Petreco engineer—the facts he can give you may lead to lowered operating costs.

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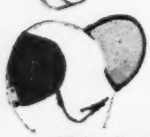

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Dominguez Test Fishing For Pipe

Union Oil Co. still is fishing with its Hellman No. 58 in Sec. 27-3s-13w in the Dominguez area. Total depth is 10,921 ft. The top of the 3½-in. fish is 8955 ft., and 1⅝-in., 8818 ft. The company's Simi No. 8 in Sec. 22-3n-17w in the Simi area, Los Angeles County is a location.

Alondra Park Try Promising

British-American Oil Prod. Co., Alondra Park No. 1 in Sec. 22-3s-14w in the Alondra Park area near Gardena is coring oil conglomerate at 9239 ft. Borger No. 2 is preparing to spud in.

The Texas Co., Operator, No. 9-1 in Sec. 26-3s-14w is spot coring at 9469 ft., without conglomerate to present depth.

Standard Tests Hold Attention

Standard Oil Co. has no less than six important tests of wildcat ground in the Los Angeles Basin at various operational stages. Location has been staked for Boobier No. 1 northeast of the Del Valle field, approximately 330 feet south and 200 feet east from the northwest corner of Sec. 15-4n-17w. It is a joint test with Southern California Petroleum Corp., The Texas Co. and Continental Oil Co. The company is already to embark upon another test of the Leffingwell area with its German Comm. No. 1 in Sec. 18-3s-11w.

Stanley Comm. No. 1 in Sec. 33-4s-10w in the Garden Grove area is drilling at 2136 ft. Carmenita Comm. No. 1 in Sec. 4-3s-1w in the Santa Fe Springs area is making hole ahead at 11,408 ft. Deeble-Smith No. 2 in Sec. 18-6s-10w at West Newport Beach has not gone beyond the location stage to date.

Huntington Beach Activity Increases

Activities in the Huntington Beach area continue to increase. Amerada Petroleum Corp., which recently chalked up a good producing well on the Anaheim Sugar property, is drilling its Anaheim Sugar No. 63-7 in Sec. 7-6s-10w at 3903 ft., in an effort designed to duplicate the earlier success. Irvine No. 75-7 in the section is making hole at 5079 ft.

Barnhart-Morrow Cons. has completed Alford No. 2 in Sec. 18-6s-10w at a depth of 3785 ft. for an initial yield of 350 barrels of 23 gravity oil a day through a 20/64-in. bean. Alford No. 3 is drilling at 1502 ft. D. D. & Dorothy Dunlap have rigged constructed for Aldrich No. 4 in Sec. 18. Hiawatha Exploration Co., whose discovery more than a year ago set off much of the current development work in the beach area, is grading ground for its Atha No. 4 in Sec. 13. Warren L. Meeker & Russell D. Garner have foundation poured for Mountain View No. 1 in Sec. 18.

In Sec. 7-6s-10w, Morton & Sons is swabbing Holtz No. 7-1 for production from a perforated interval between 5838 and 6060 ft. Total depth is 6200 ft., with plug at 6060 ft. Irvine No. 55-1 in the Irvine Subdivision in the Corona Del Mar area is rigging derrick.

Signal Petroleum Co. of Calif., Ltd. is ready to add another well at Huntington Beach. Its Deeble No. 1 in Sec. 13 is preparing to pump from a plugged depth of 4002 ft. Deeble No. 2 is a foundation.

Basin Oil Plans Development Work

Basin Oil Co. has announced that an active development program will be inaugurated early in January on 440 acres of leases in the northwest Inglewood area, which the company holds jointly with Aero Electric Corp.

The area in question came into prominence in October when Basin drilled and discovered new oil with its Standard Brick No. 1 wildcat test. Several hundred feet of oil sand were found between 8300 and 10,418 ft. The well now is partially shut in pending the building of a gas line by the Inglewood Gas Co.

Production tests and geological aspects of the discovery well were indicative of a development of major importance, according to C. G. Will-is, president of Basin Oil Co.

San Joaquin Valley

King City Test Lays Water Lines

Water Lines are under construction for Shell Oil Co.'s Honolulu-Thorup-USL No. 1 in the Thompson Gulch area near King City in Sec. 4-20s-7e, Monterey County. The Texas Co.'s Aurignac No. 2A in Sec. 4-23s-10e in the San Ardo area of the county is drilling at 1620 ft. C. C. M. O. Co.'s San Ardo No. 6-G1 in Sec. 6, meantime has reached a depth of 7850 ft. and is drilling on downward.

Casmalia Test Bails Sour Aqua

After plugging back from 4673 ft. to 1465 ft., General Petroleum Corp. is bailing sulphur water with its Goodwin No. 1 test in Sec. 10-9n-35w, northwest of the town of Casmalia in Santa Barbara County.

Amerada Adds Dixon Gas Well

Amerada Petroleum Corp., important developer of gas in Northern California, has added a new gasser in the Dixon area of Solano County through the medium of its Edward Wineman No. 2 test in Sec. 27-6n-2e. The well was completed at 4791 ft. for 4,894,000 cubic feeet of gas a day through a 24/64-in. bean.

Willows Test Bubbling Gas

In the Willows area of Butte County, General Petroleum Corp. is rigging to bridge with cement its Llano Seco No. 1 test in Sec. 33-20n-1w, which bubbled gas during operations around 5456 ft. The company's Gallenkamp No. 1 in Sec. 10-6n-3e in the Courtland area, Yolo County, is drilling at 3402 ft.

Winters Job Starts Drill

Shell Oil Co. has commenced drilling its Winter Unit No. 2-1 gas try in Sec. 18-8n-1e in the Winters area of Solano County and is going ahead at 452 ft. Wagenet No. 2 in Sec. 19-4n-1e in the Kirby Hills is a rig.

Turlock Test Going On Down

Sinclair No. 1, sponsored by Superior Oil Co. in Sec. 5-5s-9e in the Turlock area of Stanislaus County, is drilling at 1598 ft.

Hydesville Try Making Progress

The Texas Co., Anderson No. 1 in Sec. 8-2n-1e in the Hydesville area, Humboldt County, is keeping the drill going at 3775 ft.

West Mountain Yet Developing

The development program sponsored by F. E. Fairfield in the West Mountain area of Ventura County continues apace. Converse No. 2 in Sec. 23-3n-21w is grading ground. Richardson No. 2 in the section is drilling at 3021 ft. A number of good producers were completed by Fairfield in the area during the past year.

Ojai Test Rigs Pump

Fillmore Drilling Co. is rigging pump to its Ojai No. 1 in Sec. 12-4n-22w in the Ojai area, with plug at 1610 ft. and original bottom at 2461 ft.

Half Moon Bay Test May Deepen

In the famed live-oak country in the Half Moon Bay area of San Mateo County, E. T. Willard has suspended operations in his No. 2 well in Sec. 15-6s-5w at 2100 ft. The test may be deepened later. No. 3 is down 1300 ft. Ormundo No. 1 in Sec. 15 is idle at 2000 ft. with bottom in shale.

Los Alamos Well Pumps

Whittier Associates, Barham No. 3 in Sec. 11-7n-32w in the Los Alamos area has been placed on the pump for an estimated 120 barrels

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Camarillo Area Oil Test Scene

Near Camarillo, The Texas Co. has followed a normal pattern in drilling its Broome No. 1 test to 3508 ft. Location falls in Sec. 29-1n-20w, Ventura County.

Cat Canyon Active Area

In the Cat Canyon field of Santa Barbara County, Krieger Oil Co. is grading for Los Flores No. 1 in Sec. 22-9n-33w and has locations staked for Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Standard Oil Co., meanwhile, is rigging its Los Flores No. 8 in Sec. 27.

Union Oil Co. is rigging up Bloch- man No. 12 and grading for Bell No. 32 in Sec. 26. Bell No. 46 in Sec. 27 is drilling at 4620 ft. Bell No. 30 in Sec. 35 is making hole at 4902 ft.

Rincon Prospect Goes Steadily On

Near the Rincon field, Honolulu Oil Corp. is drilling ahead at 5558 ft. with Honolulu-Signal-Bates No. 1 in Sec. 36-4n-25w, Ventura County.

Montalvo Job Digging Ahead

Without deviation from normal practice, Standard Oil Co.'s Mc- Grath No. 2 wildcat in Sec. 26-2n-23w in the Montalvo area, Ventura County, has reached 10,050 ft. and is going ahead.

Bardsdale Scores New Oil Producer

Pumping 65 barrels of oil a day, San Marino Oil Co. has finished its Capital Crude No. 1 in Sec. 7-3n-19w in the Bardsdale field at a plugged depth of 2210 ft. The 7-in. casing is cemented at 1151 ft. Mil- ner Oil Co. is ready to run liner in its Dryden No. 2 in Sec. 12-3n-20w.

Torrey Canyon Well Completed

Union Oil Co. has completed Tor- rey No. 66 in Sec. 5-3n-18w in the Torrey Canyon field at a redrilled depth of 1815 ft., pumping 75 bar- rels of clean oil a day.

Coastal and Northern District

Deepest Well Drill Pipe Stuck

The deepest well ever drilled in the world, Pacific Western Oil Corp.'s National Royalties No. 1 in Sec. 5-26s-22e in the Miramonte area stuck drill pipe at 16,665 ft. and is now circulating oil. The hole had been carried 13 ft. below the previous globe record of 16,668 ft. when the mishap occurred. Circulation has been definitely maintained and may hasten completion of the fishing job.

Half a dozen world's records have been established by the well. In addition to the deepest ever drilled, it is the deepest by a contractor, largest hole below 13,000 ft. 8⅜-in., fastest time for depth, most hole footage without a fishing job and the deepest where a core has ever been taken, involving the interval of 16,538-16,544 ft.

The drill pipe is made up of a combination string with 4½-in. 18.10 pound to 6347 ft. and the balance 3½-in. 15.5 pound, with 205 ft. of drill collars on bottom.

Holder of the previous record for deep drilling was Phillips Petroleum Co. with its Fannie Scaeps No. 3, a wildcat test located in Brazos County, Texas. The bit there traveled to a bottom of 16,655 ft. If Pacific Western's project ends up as a commercial producer it will be many hundred feet below the production depth of any well in the world, which is in the neighborhood of 13,700 ft. Many jobs have gone beyond this depth, but in all instances failed to live up to commercial standards.

What a new producer from the deep formations at the Miramonte well site would mean to future drilling in the San Joaquin Valley is any one's guess at this time. It is reasonable to believe, however, that a wave of new drilling would be set off, limited in depth only by mechanics of operations. Many geologists have advanced the opinion that the central valley may have huge sedimentary sections at great depth in some areas.

Jasmine Test Devoid Of Oil

Having drilled into granite without encountering commercial showings, Bandini Petroleum Corp. has abandoned at 2899 ft. its Jasmine No. 1 test in Sec. 35-25s-27e in the Jasmine area of Kern County. The Olcese was topped at 1482 ft., Pyramid Hills sand, 2271 ft., Vedder sand 2378 ft. and Granite 2889 ft.

Belridge Try Cements Pipe

Having cemented 5 9/16-in. pipe at 13,944 ft. Belridge Oil Co. now is cleaning out cement from its No. 62-W-33 test in Sec. 33-28s12le in the South Belridge area. Total depth is 13,946 ft.

McDonald Well Location Staked

E. M. Easton, Operator, has location staked for McGrath No. 2, a wildcat test in Sec. 13-28s-19e on the McDonald anticline, Kern County.

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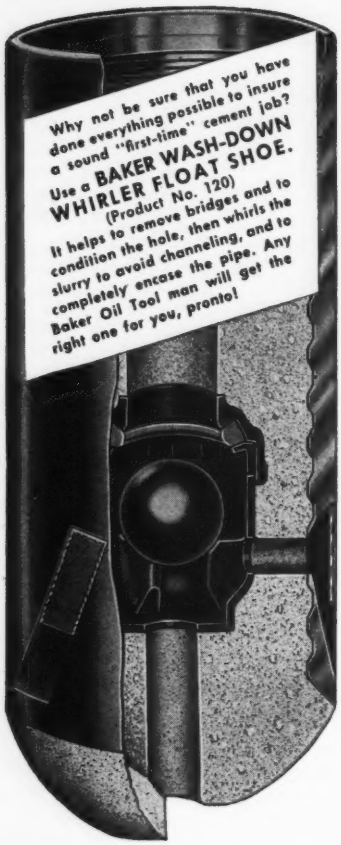
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Cholame Test Drilling Ahead

Buaas Development Co. is drilling ahead at 1502 ft. with its Jack No. 1 in Sec. 19-25s-16e, one mile north of Cholame in San Luis Obispo County. Location falls on the old Jack Ranch, an original land grant.

McKittrick Try Fishing Collar

Wilshire Oil Co. is fishing drill color and bit in its McKittrick No. 2 test in Section 12-30s-21e in the McKittrick area, with hole bottomed at 5260 ft.

San Emigdio Try Pumps All Water

Following a redrill to 3210 ft. Western Gulf Oil Co.'s San Emigdio No. 4 in Sec. 19-11n-22w in the San Emigdio area is all pumping water. Original depth is 3818 ft.

Middle Dome Test Digging

Standard Oil Co. is digging steadily ahead at 12,205 ft. with its Eocene test in the Middle Dome area of Kettleman Hills in Sec. 30-23s-19e, Kings County. On the North Dome, the company has added one of the largest wells in California in recent weeks by completing No. 23-3-P at 8150 ft. for a flow of 1970 barrels of oil a day.

In the Sheep Springs area, Standard is drilling W. P. No. 46-33W at 7295 ft. No. 213-35-A in Sec. 35-19s-15e in the Coalinga area is drilling at 4715 ft.

Williams Test Repairs Casing

On the Williams anticline in Kern County operations have come to a standstill at 2702 ft. in Signal Oil & Gas Co., Signal-Honolulu-Carpenter No. 1 in Sec. 6-28s-19e, awaiting casing repairs.

McKittrick Job Drills Hard Shale

Drilling in hard brown shale at 4272 ft. is the latest report from Tide Water Associated Oil Co.'s Midway-McKittrick No. 5-32 in Sec. 32-30s-22e in the McKittrick wildcat area. The company has made location for Tupman No. 23-9 in Sec. 9-31s-29e in the Arvin area.

Paloma Field Adds Producer

Western Gulf Oil Co. has recompleted Symons No. 31-7 in Sec. 7-23s-27e in the Paloma field, flowing 300 barrels of 53.9 gravity oil a day from the Paloma zone, along with 1,464,000 cubic ft. of gas. The well, bottomed at 12,116 ft., is immediately south of the Los Angeles Athletic Club property. The company's L. A. A. C. No. 16-6 in Sec. 6-32s-27e is drilling at 11,270 ft. in hard shale. General Petroleum Corp. is fishing for drill pipe in Tupman No. 18-36 in Sec. 36-31s-26e, with top of fish at 4682 ft.

Arvin Adds Pumping Well

O. F. Darling, McNear No. 1 in Sec. 1-31s-29e in the Arvin prospect district has been placed on the pump for an unestimated yield from gun-perforated intervals at 2507-2527 ft. and 2555-2580 ft. Total depth is 2600 ft. Bolsa Chica Oil Corp.'s Di Giorgio No. 8-3 in Sec. 3-31s-29e is still a location.

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